

Mandate: To prepare for the international monitoring foreseen in the 2003 Naivasha Agreement on Security Arrangements, to facilitate contacts with the parties concerned and to prepare for the introduction of a peace support operation following the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Jan Pronk (Netherlands).

Strength: 154 international civilian staff, 141 local civilian staff, 25 military personnel.

Commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

On 22 November [meeting 59], the General Assembly adopted **resolution 59/26** [draft: A/59/L.28/Rev.2, as orally revised] without vote [agenda item 158].

Commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

The General Assembly,

Recalling that 2005 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the war which brought untold sorrow to mankind,

Stressing that this historic event established the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Calling upon the States Members of the United Nations to unite their efforts in dealing with new challenges and threats, with the United Nations playing a central role, and to make every effort to settle all disputes by peaceful means in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered,

Underlining the progress made since the end of the Second World War in overcoming its legacy and towards establishing reconciliation, international and regional cooperation and the promotion of democratic values, human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular through the United Nations, and the establishment of regional organizations and other appropriate frameworks,

1. *Declares* 8-9 May as a time of remembrance and reconciliation and, while recognizing that Member States may have individual days of victory, liberation and commemoration, invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe annually either one or both of these days in an appropriate manner to pay tribute to all victims of the Second World War;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold a special solemn meeting of the General Assembly in the second week of May 2005 in commemoration of all victims of the war;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and to take measures necessary for its implementation.

The Assembly, by **decision 59/552** of 23 December, decided that the item entitled "Declara-

tion by the United Nations of 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation" would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-ninth (2005) session.

Threats to international peace and security

International terrorism

High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change

The High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, in its report transmitted to the General Assembly in December [A/59/565 & Corr.1], described the effects of terrorism and made recommendations for its prevention. The Panel said that terrorism attacked the values that lay at the heart of the United Nations Charter—respect for human rights, the rule of law, rules of war to protect civilians, tolerance among people and nations, and the peaceful resolution of conflict. Two new dynamics gave the terrorist threat greater urgency—the instance (not likely to be the last) of an armed non-State network (Al-Qaida) with global reach and sophisticated capacity; and the threat that terrorists, for whatever motivation, would seek to cause mass casualties.

The Panel recommended that the United Nations, with the Secretary-General taking a leading role, promote a comprehensive strategy against terrorism. That strategy would include dissuasion, working to reverse the causes or facilitators of terrorism through promoting social and political rights and the rule of law, and to end occupations, address major political grievances, combat organized crime, reduce poverty and unemployment, and stop State collapse. It should also encompass efforts to counter extremism and intolerance, including through education and fostering public debate; development of better instruments for global counter-terrorism co-operation, within a legal framework that was respectful of civil liberties and human rights; building State capacity to prevent terrorist recruitment and operations; and control of dangerous materials and public health defence.

Member States that had not done so were urged to sign and ratify all 12 international conventions against terrorism [YUN 2001, p. 69], and adopt the eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing issued by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-supported Financial Action Task Force on